





# The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,  
EDITORS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1864.

## Criminal Combinations.

There is also in this State of North Carolina now at this time, and there has been for some time, a secret criminal organization, whose members are bound to each other by an oath, whose terms are in themselves vicious and immoral. This organization has its "signs," and "grips," and "pass words," and its secret dark lantern meetings. It was originally started in the army of the enemy, and communication can be kept up by corresponding signs.

We have evidence of the existence of this secret combination in this county. Chatham, Johnston, and Harnett. We have proof of some of the leading initiators into this criminal order—can call them by name—and one of them was, a very short time since, an applicant for office under the Confederate Government—the more effectually to enable him to perform his work of mischief.

The organization is based on two chapters (the 2nd and 6th) of the book of Joshua, having reference to the sending of the spies into the city of Jericho previous to its being besieged, when they were protected and concealed by the harlot Rahab. In consideration for which service, they promised her, her household, her kin, and those she might designate by sign, to be protected when the army should make its invasion.

So the object of these modern Rahabites, is to claim and obtain the protection of the Yankee army, if it should reach this section. The further tendency of this organization is to cause and facilitate desertion, to weaken our army and produce the occasion for negotiation on the basis of submission, to the enemy. A part of the obligation is also to aid a brother in distress—wherever he may be—which would lead to facilitating the escape of prisoners in our hands—and the penalty prescribed for a violation of the oath is, that the offending party shall be shot through the head.

The further object of this organization is political; and every member of the order is expected to vote for Mr. Holden—who, though not a member, is a beneficiary of the organization.

We give this statement to the public after due deliberation. We have seen the oath, and it is a criminal one in itself. We know the signs that have been, and the passwords to confidence; and we have seen witnesses, themselves members, who can point out the initiators to whom we have referred; and the witnesses are respectable, reliable men.

It is our opinion that this dangerous and mischievous ally of treason, merits, and is about to receive, the attention of the government.

Besides the evidence of the actual initiation of men, there have been several proposals to other men, to take this protection; which proposals were not accepted to.

There is a man in Chatham, formerly of this place, who made such an advance a short time since. The organization is not so prosperous at this time, because of the capture of Plymouth, the rescue of Eastern North Carolina, and the brilliant advantages gained by Gen. Lee; and further, because the disloyal views, purposes, and associations of Mr. Holden have been so clearly exposed. But still the organization exists; and that it is a criminal misdemeanor, if not actual treason, to belong to such an order, there is no doubt.

There are some good and worthy men who, out of undue alarm and anxiety about their property and families, have been induced into this organization. We here warn all such: we counsel and advise them before the exposure commences, to come out from this evil association. Every good man is morally bound to expose such frauds and tricks preparatory to his own repentance. The oath such men have been required to take, is a vain and rash oath, and consequently sinful, and binding neither in a moral or legal point of view.

The initiators who impose the oath, though they may be preachers, are not servants of God, but agents of the devil—criminals themselves, and the seducers to crime. In the spirit of a sincere friend to the class of our fellow-citizens whom we believe to have been deluded and misled, we advise them to forsake this unholy organization; to come before the commanding officer of the Post, or the Confederate Commissioner, or to go before some magistrate, and expose it, so as to aid the witnesses who will reveal its iniquities.

We enjoin also on all good men, towards whom advances have been made, to join this criminal body, to certify the fact and the person, that all the corroboration may be given. And even the guilty initiators themselves, by a timely repentance, may do a useful service, and escape a great peril.

Before entering minutely into this matter, which will soon call for judicial investigation, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to urge our misguided fellow-citizens to retrace their steps.

## The Everitt Letter.

The only allusion Mr. Holden makes to this letter is to say of us: "He (Col. McRae) published a letter purporting to have been addressed by Mr. Everitt, the original, or a copy of which, was stolen from the Goldsboro post office, to convict us of disloyalty."

Since yesterday morning we have seen Mr. Strong, the District Attorney, who corroborates the fact that the letter was shown to him for counsel by Mr. Powell, and that he recommended the retention of a copy. And if called on, Mr. Strong will unquestionably certify his conviction to be, that it was in the hand-writing of Mr. Everitt.

It remains for Mr. Powell and Mr. Taylor to meet this charge of larceny, which Mr. Holden has brought; and as all these gentlemen are acquainted with the hand-writing, they, together with Mr. Needham Smith, can settle the question of forgery.

## The Late Col. McDowell.

The Richmond Sentinel says the friends of the late Col. J. C. S. McDowell, of the 54th North Carolina regiment, will find what is said to be an admirable likeness of him—certainly a very expressive picture—in the book store of West & Johnston. Col. McDowell fell in the second battle of Fredericksburg, on the 4th of May, 1863, in the charge on Marye's Heights; but though so long slumbering beneath the sod, unconscious of the storm of battle which yet rages in our land, his memory is still green in the affections of his regiment, in which he was extremely popular, and in the gratitude of the hundreds of the poor who have shared his bountiful benevolence. Col. McDowell fell at the age of 32. He was the grandson of Col. Charles McDowell, who with Campbell and others, gained the brilliant and important victory of King's Mountain, in the war of the revolution. He was himself worthy of the stock from which he descended. In affluent circumstances, wedded to a lady to whom he was most tenderly attached—the daughter of Ex-Gov. Manly of North Carolina—and with several little prattlers to climb his knee, in the very first hours of the war he assisted to raise a company, in which, as lieutenant, he bore a part in the battle of Bethel. He was ever afterwards in active service until he fell, and gained special praise from Gen. Hood for distinguished skill and gallantry. He was leading a charge, waving his sword and cheering on his men, when he fell mortally wounded. He was unconscious till he died.

Col. McDowell made many friends in Virginia during his service here, who esteem it a privilege to cherish his memory, and to sympathize with his bereaved family. By order of one of these, the portrait referred to has been produced, through the skill of a Virginia artist.

Mr. Holden "surrenders" to the truth of the "rumor" that he had stated to certain ladies, that if the enemy advanced on Raleigh, he should advise the Mayor to surrender the city; and he "leaves it to the Col. himself to say, whether we (Mr. Holden) are not entitled to quarters."

We say yes. And if he had stood by "the ladies" with a title of the same civility when the mob offended them by their presence before his house, instead of "tearing away, because he did not feel safe on the premises," he would have needed no blockade brandy to revive him—for the mob would have qualified before courage and gallantry. Mr. Holden is not at advantage before "the ladies," when he defends. He is in his happiest style when he "surrenders."

Mr. Holden charges us in his last issue, with being bought to the support of Gov. Vance, by his exempting us as State Agent; and for this we agreed, as Editor of the Confederate, to support Gov. Vance for re-election.

Unfortunately for Mr. Holden, when we took office of the Confederate, there was not a symptom of any opposition to Gov. Vance, except the denial by Mr. Holden that he intended to run. With those who looked for Mr. Holden's intentions in the opposite of his declarations, this symptom did exist. But we had then a better opinion of him, in that matter. It is his fault that our opinion has changed.

Who is responsible for the calling out of the boys and old men? Why, the man who did most to prevent the calling out the Militia, Home Guard, and State Officers. And this was Mr. Holden.

"She (North Carolina) has recently organized the remnant of her militia for police duty and for home protection and defence. Are they to be taken and put in the Confederate service? We say no. If an attempt should be made to enrol the Home Guard, we shall call upon the Governor to interpose and protect that portion of our militia from conscription, at all hazards."—Raleigh Standard, Dec. 30, 1863.

Unless there is more promptness in paying for such matter, we shall have to decline inserting Obituary notices, and Cards of Candidacy, unless accompanied by the cash. It is a very easy matter to look at the terms of advertising and then count the words—each ten words averaging a line—and then enquire the amount with the obituary or advertisement, as the case may be. We have some on hand now, that we shall wait till the pay is sent, before inserting.

## Public Meeting.

We are requested to state, that a meeting of LADIES will be held in the Commons Hall, on Monday afternoon next, at 5 o'clock, to take into consideration a matter of public importance. All Ladies of Raleigh and its vicinity are respectfully invited to attend.

## From the Petersburg Express, June 16.

### From the Front—The Enemy in Force.

The enemy are determined to annoy our people with all the means and appliances at their command. At this time they are threatening a half dozen or more localities in Virginia, requiring on the part of the Confederates the exercise of all the vigilance necessary to watch closely the movements of a crafty and insidious foe. On our immediate vicinity was again menaced yesterday, and at several points by such a show of force, that it was no doubt the intention of the enemy to have effected an entrance into the city, had he been permitted to do so.

At early dawn our citizens were aroused by the discharge of artillery, the sound of each cannon being distinctly heard here, and coming from the direction of the City Point road. At seven o'clock, it was ascertained that the enemy was advancing in force, and every man able to shoulder a musket, did so, and hastened to the fortifications.

We learned last evening that the main point of attack, was on the City Point Road, at a distance of six or seven miles from town. At an early hour the enemy advanced with at least seven regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry, upon some breastworks thrown up hastily, during Tuesday night at Baylor's Farm, by Col. Ferber, of the 4th N. C. Cavalry. They were held in check by Col. Ferber's men and Graham's (Petersburg) Battery, for four hours, who fought bravely, but were finally compelled to fall back before overwhelming numbers. Ferber's men inflicted serious loss upon the enemy, and Graham's Battery shelled the masses of his men with admirable effect. Our men retired in good order, and sustained but few casualties during the fight. It is stated that Graham lost one gun, in consequence of the horses being disabled, but we know not that this is correct.

The enemy demonstrated at other points along our lines, but his attacks were feeble and easily repulsed.

It is stated that our sharpshooters did admirable execution, picking the enemy off wherever he showed himself, and in some instances at a distance which appeared almost incredible. It is estimated that this effective arm of our service, placed not less than sixty Yankees hors du combat along our lines yesterday.

A few prisoners were taken. Among the number was a fellow who rode into our lines at full speed, minus his cap. He was mounted upon a blooded steed, no doubt stolen from some Virginia gentleman, in one of the recent raids, and could not rein his animal up. In fact, the fellow was a poor rider, and let go the bridle, and hugg on to the pommel of the saddle with as much tenacity as a drowning man would a drifting log. Some of the prisoners stated that they belonged to Burnside's corps, and asserted also that Burnside, the barber, was at City Point with his whole corps. We presume it is not very formidable, since it was pressed into service on the very second day of Grant's fearful encounter with Gen. Lee, and has been engaged ever since. Burnside may probably expect to win some laurels around Petersburg, but we can assure him in advance, that he will pay dearly for them. Our authorities are more than ever alive to the importance of defending Petersburg, and should the invaders renew their attempts this morning, as it is probable they will, a very different reception awaits them to any which has been heretofore extended.

## FROM CHESTERFIELD.

We understand that the enemy withdrew all their white Yankees from Gen. Beauregard's front in Chesterfield Tuesday night, and substituted negro Yankees in their stead. Yesterday morning our pickets over there were surprised when day dawned, to find themselves confronted by soldiers purely of African "scout." Be it so. If the elegant, refined and fastidious Butler, desires to achieve the reputation of a warrior, with such troops, it is not in our power to prevent him, however much we may object. But when the actual conflict does come, it will be a sad day for those sable sons of Mars, and their burly leader too, if he should take the field.

## LATER—DESPERATE FIGHTING—THE ENEMY CHARGE AND TAKE A PORTION OF OUR BREASTWORKS.

The above account was written at 5 p. m., yesterday afternoon, when comparative quiet had prevailed along our lines for two hours or more, and it was the general impression that the fighting had ceased for the day. In this our troops were mistaken, for it was ascertained before dark, that the enemy had massed a very heavy force on our left—especially on the City Point and Prince George Courthouse roads.

At sunset the enemy charged our batteries commanding these roads, coming up in line of battle six and seven columns deep. The brunt of the assault was sustained by the 26th and 46th regiments, of Wise's brigade, and Sturdivant's battery of four guns.

Three furious assaults were made, the enemy coming up with a yell, and making the most determined efforts to carry the works. Our troops received them with a terrific volley each time, sending the columns back, broken and discomfited. The fourth assault was made by such overwhelming numbers, that our force found it impossible to resist the pressure, and were compelled to give way. The enemy now poured over the works in streams, captured three of our pieces, and turning the guns on our men, opened upon them an enfilading fire, which caused them to leave precipitately. The guns captured belonged to Sturdivant's battery, and we regret to hear that Captain S. himself was captured, and two of his lieutenants wounded, both of whom fell into the enemy's hands. The gallant manner in which this battery was fought up to the last moment, is the theme of praise on every tongue. All present, with whom we have conversed, say that Capt. S. and his men stood up manfully to their work, and the last discharge was made by Captain Sturdivant almost solitary and alone.

The city was filled with rumors last night regarding the killed and wounded, but as we could get nothing authentic regarding names, we forbore to give them. It is generally conceded that Capt. Sturdivant was captured, and also Maj. Batte, of the Petersburg City Battalion. We shall certainly receive more definite information during to-day.

The position gained by the enemy is a most important one. Our Generals are fully aware of this, and we shall undoubtedly have hot work to-day.

Officers in the field yesterday estimate the number of the enemy actually seen fronting different portions of our line, at from ten thousand to twelve thousand. It is believed that this is only the advance column, and that Grant has nearly his entire army on this side of the river. Thirty add gunboats ascended James River with troops yesterday. Twenty-three prisoners brought in last night, belonging chiefly to the 148th N. Y. regiment, all concur in the statement that

Baldy Smith's entire Army Corps (the 18th,) is on this side of the river again. Other prisoners, taken yesterday morning, state that they belong to Burnside's Corps.

## A FIGHT ON THE BAXTER ROAD—THE ENEMY REPULSED.

An officer engaged, furnished us at a late hour last night, with a brief account of an engagement which occurred on the Baxter Road yesterday, about three miles from this city. It seems that the enemy appeared on this road near the residence of Col. Avery about twelve o'clock. Immediately in front of Battery No. 10, was stationed the Macon (Gen.) Light Artillery, Capt. C. W. Slater, supported by a portion of the 84th Virginia Regiment, Wise's Brigade. The enemy showed himself at once, driving in our pickets, and planting a battery in front of our works, with which he opened a furious cannonade. He was promptly and gallantly responded to by the Macon Artillery. This fire was maintained for two hours, when the enemy charged our works, but after arriving within two hundred yards of the fortifications, was repulsed with considerable loss. The artillery sent round after round of shell and canister into their ranks with great rapidity and accuracy, and the work becoming too warm for them, they broke and fled in confusion.

They were pursued by the 34th for some distance, who poured several galling volleys into their ranks.

Among the dead left on the field in front of the battery was Col. Mix, of N. York, who seemed to have been instantly killed by a canister shot in the breast.

About sundown the enemy entirely disappeared from this portion of our lines, and returned to the left.

## Grant's Headquarters.

It is stated that "the man on horseback" had his Headquarters yesterday, not in the saddle, but at that time-honored old James River mansion, known as Shirley, nearly opposite Bermuda Hundreds. When the rebel demolisher first started from Culpeper Court-house, we were told that General Lee and his gallant men, were to be rode over rough shoals and trampled to the earth. Bonnett's Herald informed us, that Lee would not even after the Yankee Lieut. General fight, but would be too good to evacuate Richmond, and save his army, by retreating to some secure spot in the South. What has brought Ulysses to halt? What has "unhoused" him? He has probably found the march to Richmond beset by many difficulties, and has now put on his studying cap, for the purpose of devising some new plan by which he may deceive and baffle his troublesome antagonists.

General Lee's headquarters are nameless, but he has an eye on Grant, and move whither he may, Grant will find himself confronted by that inevitable army which has turned up in his path at every step, and disrupted his march to Richmond. Broad acres cannot deter him, nor wide streams stop him. Grant "and as well make up his mind at once to take the "back track," for he will never take Richmond.—Petersburg Express.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.—An official dispatch announces on what seems good authority, that the enemy burned the building of the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, on Sunday last. The Cadets are at present at Rope Ferry, Balcony Falls.

We are sorry to learn of the above destruction, but it is not more worse than we expected from our loving brethren, the Yankees.

## THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLE.—A Paris correspondent writes:

I must for an instant allude to a new fashion, grounding my statements on a picture in the Journal Illustré. I hinted some weeks ago that ladies were about to wear "tail coats." The time has arrived for that innovation, and only last night I beheld with astonishment, not unmixed with terror, many ladies in silk and dress coats, waist coats, shirt collars and cravats—they have assumed them all in turns. What remains for them to wear? And echo answers—Well, never mind what echoes answers. I hope they won't get in the habit of standing with their backs to the fireplace and their hands in their pockets.

THE DISASTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST.—The following is an extract from a letter dated at Little Rock, Ark., May 8th, 1864, written by a gentleman employed in General Steele's army:

Well I suppose you are watching the papers daily to hear the result of General Steele's expedition south of Camden. So I had better give you the truth, as it is seldom given in the papers when the result has been like the present. Steele's army got back to this place on the 8th inst., and are demoralized. He lost, while on the expedition between 3,000 and 4,000 men, besides 2nd Indiana and 2nd Missouri batteries. In the train captured near Camden he lost 196 six-mule wagons, and 223 six-mule wagons in the engagement on Murre Bottom, near the Saline river. A great portion of the lost were killed. Two negro regiments were nearly exterminated.

## CAMP NEAR KENANSVILLE, N. C.

June 16th, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—You are not so good at "extracting" perhaps as Penington of the Progress is; but I would like for you to "extract" at least enough of this brief letter to inform him that his correspondent in "Camp near Kenansville" never committed a greater falsehood to paper, than was the "extract" which he published in the Progress last week, to the effect that most of the soldiers in this vicinity would vote for Mr. Holden for Governor.

I will not assert that Mr. Holden will not get a vote in this camp, but I feel safe in saying that he will not get a vote in the company to which I belong (Co. A, 40th Reg't, N. C. T.) and I have yet to hear a soldier say that Mr. Holden will get his support; for, say we, Governor Vance has made an excellent Governor, and no one in or out of the State questions his patriotism or loyalty; while Mr. Holden is questioned by many, very many, both in and out of the State; by men occupying high places and by men of great intellect; and does Mr. Penington, Mr. Holden or Mr. anybody else, suppose for a moment that the soldiers of North Carolina, than whom a braver set of men never breathed, will assist in elevating to the chief magistracy of their State, a man whose loyalty is questioned, whose veracity is doubted? Never, no never!

The soldiers around Kenansville do not wish to be misrepresented to their brother soldiers elsewhere by Penington's "extracts." He may rest assured that he and his candidate for Governor are both being badly deceived by these "extracts," as the vote in August will abundantly prove.

A. SOLDIER.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TUNNEN, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

## From Petersburg.

Petersburg, June 17.  
The assault on Battery sixteen, last evening, was handsomely repulsed by Bushrod Johnson's division. About 450 prisoners captured, belonging to Hancock's corps. They state Gen. Barton is mortally wounded. Our forces met a slight reverse at the same place this morning. An assault at the same place this afternoon was repulsed.

It is believed the enemy's forces are heavily massed in front of Petersburg. Col. Page, of Wise's brigade, was killed this morning. Capt. Fred. Carter, of the Richmond Blues, wounded Wednesday night, died to-day. Col. Randolph Harrison, severely wounded in the same fight, is doing well. Lieut. Col. Wise, seriously wounded, is improving.

## From the Trans-Mississippi.

CLINTON, June 17.  
Wednesday morning at day light, Ord. Scott's batteries attacked and drove off the gunboats "Fifty-three" and the "Bragg" at Coma landing and Matelliffe's ferry. The engagement lasted four hours. When the gunboat Lafayette came up, Col. Scott withdrew. Last night the engagement was renewed and the "Bragg" was towed off with thirty shots through her. Much moving of yankee transports up and down the river between Port Hudson and New Orleans.

## SECOND DISPATCH.

MEMPHIS, June 17.  
The latest reports from the Mississippi river state that Marmaduke has gone towards Little Rock. A. J. Smith landed troops below Marmaduke and was about to flank him, when he withdrew, taking all his booty and stores. Marmaduke has injured a great many of the enemy's vessels on the river.  
The small pier is very bad in the yankee camps at Vicksburg, and is spreading among the citizens. Gold there, is two hundred and seven.

## From Gen. Johnston's Army.

THREE MILES WEST OF MARIETTA, June 17.  
The enemy made an attack in three lines of battle on our extreme left, near Lost Mountain, and were received with a terrific volley of artillery and musketry. They were driven back and our forces strove the ground from which they had been driven. The fight occurred at 2 p. m. Full accounts not yet received.

The enemy cannonaded our works in the centre of our lines furiously. Both lines retain substantially the same positions as yesterday. The enemy continue fortifying. They attempted to shell the Signal corps on Kennesaw mountain, but could not reach the top of the mountain.

## ANOTHER LOOK IN THE KELLIDSCOPE.

From the Raleigh Standard, June 7, 1864.  
"If we had been in his [Gov. Vance's] place, while we would have yielded every proper and just support, and that cheerfully and promptly, to the Confederate Government, we would have seen to it at the same time that our State was respected, as it has not been under his Administration."

## From the Raleigh Standard, Oct. 2, 1863.

"If Gov. Vance had been defeated in 1862, civil liberty in this State would long since have been trampled down, and Bastilles filled with victims suffering for oppression's sake would have been established in nearly every County. The military power would have triumphed over civil law, and the arms of our soldiers would, if possible, have been turned against their own countrymen. When we review the history of the last two years, and see what our people have escaped by the defeat of the Destructive candidate for Governor, and the election of Gov. Vance, we cannot be sufficiently grateful for the suffrages of the soldiers and people in August, 1862, which rescued liberty in this State from the grasp of military power, and secured to the people the practical exercise of the right of free thought and free expression."  
"No Governor of this State, since the times that tried men's souls in the old revolution, has had graver or more perplexing responsibilities on his shoulders than Gov. Vance. It is simply impossible for him so to act as to please every one. It should be constantly borne in mind that he is a sworn officer, and that his oath binds him to see that the Confederate laws are enforced."

## What will he Show Next.

The Macon Confederate furnishes the following apt and humorous illustration of Grant's assault on Richmond:

It seems that the enemy have enough of Gen. Lee for the present. Grant has tried every portion of his line, had ten or fifteen thousand more of his mercenaries slaughtered, and, as Lee says, is now "unusually quiet." He reminds us of the country boy who attended a show for the first time. The boy had a very stung old fellow for a father, who never would give him money to spend at a show or anything else. One day the boy read the great and small bills of a showman with inexpressible delight. Upon those bills it was set forth that wonderful things would be performed at the Curriehouse that night. The boy went to his father and so persistently begged him for a quarter, that the old man yielded. Of course he was the first in the house and when the show went off he gazed in perfect wonder. Among the rest of pictures was a miniature representation of the burning of Moscow, the blowing up of its Kremlin, and pelaces, firing of cannon, etc. etc. etc. to give the thing effect the showman had small pop-guns charged with sure enough powder, which he let off occasionally. Indeed, he had a keg of powder behind the curtain, which accidentally caught, blowing up house, audience, show and showman. The boy fell in the street, and scrambling up from the dust, exclaimed: "I wonder what that d—n fool will show next?"

## MARRIED.

In Chickasaw county, Mississippi, on the 24th ult., by John Brown, Esq., Mr. LOUISA DAY, to Miss MARTHA A. WALKER.  
A day is made—a week is lost.  
But time should not complain.  
There'll soon be little days enough,  
To make the week again.

THE JACK MORGAN SONGSTER.—JUST out—compiled by a Capt. in Gen. Lee's Army. The best Song Book yet published. Price \$1.00. One half off to the trade.  
BRASS BANDS & PARADES.  
Raleigh, June 12. 125-34.

BOOK AND JOB WORK  
Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

## New Advertisements.

### AUCTION SALES.

BY M. CROLY, Auctioneer.

#### AUCTION SALE

### OF IMPORTED GOODS.

#### CATALOGUE.

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1864, COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., I will sell, at my sales rooms No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of Steamships

BADGER AND LUCY,  
With large consignments ex ships CHICOLA, ALICE, FANNIE, CITY OF PETERSBURG, and other ether vessels, viz:

#### DRY GOODS.

- 18 cases white ground Prints
- 17 cases black and white printed Muslins
- 13 cases Buckram Towels
- 11 cases Organic Muslins
- 8 bales Army Cloths
- 7 cases super Hosiery
- 7 cases Coat and Pant's Spoil Cotton
- 6 cases finishing Linen Thread
- 6 bales fancy Shirts
- 4 cases solid, broken and mourning Gingham
- 3 cases black Lustre
- 3 cases Confederate Tweeds
- 3 cases ready made Clothing
- 2 cases Check and Stripes, mourning
- 2 cases coat, vest and bone Buttons
- 2 bales Hosiery
- 2 cases black Satin
- 2 cases super black Broadcloth
- 2 cases brown Holland
- 2 cases Flannel Shirts
- 2 bales mixed Meltons
- 1 bale blue and grey Serge
- 1 bale fancy Flannels
- 1 case Black Alpaca
- 1 case Black Orleans
- 1 case Paper Cambric, assorted colours
- 1 bale Mottled Alpaca
- 1 case Beargrass Towels
- 1 case Southern Hosiery
- 1 case Black and White Prints
- 1 case Shirting
- 1 case Fancy Shawls
- 1 bale Linen, superior
- 1 case Mosquito Netting
- 1 case Ties, Groceries, &c
- 1 bale super Broad Cloth, assorted colours
- 1 case Irish Linen
- 1 case Pant Buttons
- 1 case Black and White Pins

#### SHOES, LEATHER, &c.

- 28 trunks Ladies', Gent's and Children's Shoes
- 19 cases Ladies', Gent's and Children's French Boots, extra
- 8 cases Army Shoes
- 7 cases Barton's Bleached and Brown Shoe Thread
- 4 cases Fr. Waxed Calf Skins
- 4 cases Chamois Skins
- 2 cases Morocco Skins

#### COTTON CARDS, CLOTHING, &c.

- 35 cases Cotton Cards, No. 10s, part White—more's best
- 1 case Wool Cards
- 2 cases Card Clothing 32x4
- 2 cases Filleting

#### STATIONARY.

- 10 cases Cap, Letter and Note Paper
- 2 cases Guilford's Steel Pens
- 1 case Pen Holders
- 1 case Pencils and Pens
- 1 case assorted stationary

#### BAGGING AND ROPE.

- 10 bales Gunny Bagging
- 149 coil Bale Rope

#### GROCERIES.

- 238 bags Rio Coffee
- 10 barrels brown Sugar
- 10 barrels crushed Sugar
- 182 kits No. 1 Mackerel
- 8 cases Chicory
- 10 boxes Spiced Candles
- 6 bags black Pepper
- 10 bales Young Hyson Tea

#### HARDWARE, &c.

- 6 tons Hoop Iron
- 10 kegs Nails, assorted sizes
- 4 cases Wire
- 4 cases Gun Caps
- 12 bags Shot
- 3 cases Knives, Files and Razors

#### LIQUORS, &c.

- 2 quarter cases pure Cognac Brandy
- 1 half pipe pure Martell Brandy
- 1 quarter pipe pure Pinet, Castillon & Co., Brandy
- 1 eight pipe pure Otard, Dupuy & Co, Brandy
- 10 cases W. H. Key
- 32 cases Old Rum
- 100 cases Holland Gin
- 38 demijohns Holland Gin

#### DRUGS, &c.

- 30 cases Liquorice Paste
- 94 cases Liquorice Sticks
- 13 cases Alcohol
- 9 cases Alum
- 4 cases Saline Sals
- 9 cases Balsam Copavia
- 9 bbls Tanner's Oil
- 42 kegs Bl. Carb. Soda
- 5 bbls Borax
- 3 cases Gelsin
- 3 cases assorted Drugs
- 5 bbls Copperas
- 8 cases Potash Carb.
- 2 cases Blue Mass
- 1 case Powd. Ipecac
- 1 case Iodine Potash and Iodine
- 2 cases Soda Crystals
- 2 cases Blue Stone
- 1 case Phosphorus

June 12-123-eod-64

## A CARD.

Surry County, N. C.,

June, 1864.

CON. SPEAR:—We having noticed your name announced in the public prints as a candidate in this Senatorial District for a seat in the next Legislature of this State, desire to propound a few plain questions to you.

You have given sufficient evidence to the world of your valor and patriotism in the field, but we think it possible that there are some other prerequisites necessary in the Council Chamber.

There is a hydra headed "peace party" germinating here in North Carolina, under the lead of that arch traitor—Holden. We wish to know how you are, relative to this peace movement? Also your sentiments in relation to Holden's proposed Convention, separate State action, &c.